

CAROLINA SPARTAN.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The enlistment difficulty having been settled by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the acquiescence of the British Cabinet in the decision of that of Washington, on the intimation of the latter that the Central American question can be adjusted either by direct negotiation or a resort to arbitration for the settlement of geographical points, the correspondence has been resumed by Lord Clarendon in a note to Mr. Dallas. The following extract contains the gist of the whole letter:

"I repeatedly informed Mr. Buchanan that it was the wish of her majesty's government to withdraw from the protectorate of Mosquito, provided they could do so with honor, securing adequate provision for the King and the Indians of that country; that Ruanan was a possession of her majesty's crown; and that, as her majesty's government could not consent to abandon the protectorate of Mosquito, or to give up the island of Ruanan, merely in pursuance of an interpretation given by the government of the United States to a treaty, which interpretation her majesty's government did not admit, the most usual as well as the most friendly course to pursue was to refer the meaning of the treaty to the decision of a third power."

"This offer was made by me to Mr. Buchanan by the direction of her majesty's government, and it was several times renewed and discussed between us. Mr. Crampton, I think, undoubtedly, according to his instructions, to have communicated to Mr. Marcy, at the time when he received it, my despatch of the 10th November, giving an account of my conversations with Mr. Buchanan; but his not having done so was of little consequence, as Mr. Buchanan had often assured me that everything which had passed between us had been daily reported to his government. I am, therefore, at a loss to understand how it happened that the President should, as stated by Mr. Marcy, have been induced only by certain collateral incidents to infer that arbitration by a third power of the difference between the two governments in relation to Central America had been proposed by her majesty's government."

"A misconception has, however, taken place which is to be regretted on account of the delay which it has occasioned; but this has been rendered comparatively unimportant by the despatch of Mr. Marcy, and the course of proceeding which he now proposes for the adoption of the two governments. Her majesty's government, before as solicitous as the President to preserve unimpaired the friendly relations of the two countries, are prepared to enter into negotiations on these matters, with a sincere desire to bring them to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

"Mr. Marcy is correct when he states that Great Britain lays no claims to any possessions or territory on the Mosquito coast, and her majesty's government consider now, as they always have considered, that the future condition of the Mosquito Indians, for which her majesty's government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negotiation."

"It is not contended, and never has been contended, that the British government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, take with military force, and hold, San Juan de Nicaragua, or any other point in Central America; and Her Majesty's government agree with Mr. Marcy that such a proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such pretension has ever been advanced, and no such proceeding has been contemplated."

"With respect to the district of Belize, Her Majesty's government consider that the only question to be determined, as regards Central America, is that of the boundary between that country and the British possessions, and, in the settlement of that question, no insurmountable difficulty need be anticipated."

"With respect to Ruanan and other Bay Islands, these at different periods have been held by Great Britain as well as by Spain, and, having been again occupied by British settlers, formal possession was taken of Ruanan in 1830, by Great Britain, which has since been uninterrupted maintained. The population increased fast, and magistrates were from time to time appointed by the superintendent of Belize, until 1852, when these islands received a regular form of colonial government, solely for the purpose of their better internal administration; but Great Britain did not thereby acquire any territorial right that she did not previously possess."

"The government of the United States, however, maintain that even supposing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty were only prospective in its operation, these islands were no part of the British dominions earlier than 1852."

"If the difference between the two Governments on this subject cannot be arranged by direct negotiation, there seems no reason why they might not form the matter of a reference to a third power."

"Her Majesty's Government have learned with satisfaction that you are instructed to enter into communication with me in respect to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation; and if they cannot be so settled, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration on those points of difference as to which this method of settlement may be requisite or applicable."

"This is the course which Her Majesty's government has throughout been willing to adopt; and I have accordingly the honor to inform you that I am prepared to enter into the proposed communication, and I trust that our conference will be conducted in that spirit of cordiality and frankness which, as Mr. Marcy justly observed, is dictated by the true interests of Great Britain and the United States. I am, &c., CLARENDON."

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856.

Range of Thermometer at Fisher & Heintz's Drug Store.	7	10	3	5	o'clock
July 16	82	88	99	87	
17	80	89	90	90	
18	81	88	83	82	
19	80	86	85	85	
20	72	74	78	78	
21	71	82	82	82	
22	69	81	80	80	

From some cause, as yet not understood, we are several days behind in the reception of Charleston and Columbia papers. Instead of having Saturday's and Monday's papers, our latest dates are Thursday and Friday.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Several attempts to enter the houses of our citizens have lately been made at night by negroes. These occurrences should cause every vigilance on the part of the patrol and housekeepers.

RESIGNATION OF BROOKS AND KEITT.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt, Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, have resigned their seats in consequence of the arbitrary action of the House in endeavoring by a sectional vote to expel the former, and passing upon the latter severe censure for not betraying the counsels of his friend as to the assault upon Sumner. All the facts will be found in another portion of our paper. The Carolina Times says that Governor Adams has designated the 28th instant as the day for holding elections to fill the vacancies.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS AT WOFFORD.

To hear a series of this discourse on scientific subjects, on a day signified as a Commemorative day for a College within our precincts, constitutes not only an epoch, but one of the sources of intellectual pleasure which we have many invaluable opportunities. Our gratification is peculiarly heightened when we reflect upon the address of Professor DuPue and Sumner, on last Wednesday. Each was founded on the specific studies of their several professorships, and for amplitude of range, depth of research, elegance of composition, and polish of delivery, will compare with any similar production from any similar institution. They were not merely addresses of rounded periods, mellifluous pen, poetic droll, but rich and stately in thought and form. They had the very dignified majesty of intellect, united with the simplicity of reason. The subject of Professor DuPue's discourse was Geology, its bearings, its concordance with the Mosaic account of the creation of the world, its proof in support of the Bible, and its age. To prove that the earth existed for thousands of years anterior to the history which Moses gives of its creation, he gathered up here and there fragments and pieces of material organism, not only from the surface of the earth, but from the depth of her rich and scientific bosom. He skinned the surface of mether earth, but not his subject. He explored her depths as he did his subject; searched for the fossils for proof, as well as scanned our mountain eminences for demonstrations.

Prof. DuPue's inaugural was a production of much more merit than will be generally credited to it, from the fact that it was delivered in rather too low a tone of voice to be distinctly heard by the audience. We happened to have a favorable position, and heard the most of it very distinctly, and can say, without exaggeration or disposition to flatter or please, that we regarded it at the time as not only an able production, but one which in richness of figure, vigor of style, and beauty of composition generally, was not surpassed by anything we heard during the exercises, and well calculated to reflect credit upon its author and the institution of which he is deservedly a popular and worthy professor.

The address of Dr. Smith was very brief, but a quiver of polished arrows. To say that it was eloquent in language, aerial in thought, as well as instructive in its teachings, is to tell what all will concede who had the pleasure of listening to it. Of the eloquence of this learned divine nothing in commendation need be said. To speak of them in such terms as it requires is to lavish praises where no expenditure of thought and fancy are required, as his reputation as one of the most charming and eloquent ministers is not bounded by State lines, but extends to every part of the United States whether his name has gone.

His theme was the cause of English literature. Through its blooming valleys he passed, picking up its richest metals, and thence ascended to its flowery heights, whence he wore caplets of flowers of brightest tint to crown this mastery vindication of his professional chair from the imputations of its inutility and want of value in this utilitarian age. Strongly, and in no eloquent terms, did he characterize the subject of the teachers of our primary schools in laying well the foundations of an English education. Not only did he picture the deplorable and incorrigible results of such educational negligence in our inchoate schools, but even in those that make greater pretensions—in those which assume the honor of teaching in the ante-room of our Colleges and preparing the boy for entering upon his higher studies of science and literature which are taught in the inner temple. He said that to certify that a boy is prepared for College, who is utterly ignorant of English grammar and its cognate branches, thereby degrades his profession. Verily, we say. These radical defects are blemishes in the superstructure, mar its beauty, and rob it not only of strength and solidity, but of all its radiant beauties. It is like building a house with foundations of untempered, unpurified stone, and giving it a finish. To use his figure, the policy is as absurd as that of the man who advised the construction of a chimney commencing at the top.

We have always thought, and think still, that our common educational systems, with our appropriations for their support, might do, if we would eradicate the great evil—erase this radical defect. Modify the plan by changing our mode of supplying the Common Schools. Let none assume to teach who are not familiar with the sciences which constitute the elements of all individual education as well as social education. Give our first teachers charge of our primary schools.

Mr. Dallas.—Quite a fuss about dross has lately made Mr. Dallas cut a singular figure in the London newspapers. Divested of the outsize exaggerations of the British press, the facts are simply these, that Mr. Dallas, accompanied by a friend, went to the Queen's levee; the friend's costume was not in accordance with the regulations, and both gentlemen, Mr. Dallas and friend, returned to the embassy in Harley street.

The Times, as usual in American affairs, was foremost in making the most against this country out of the incident, but had to follow it up afterwards with the following statement: "We are requested to state that the American gentleman to whom admission was refused to her Majesty's levee on Wednesday last is a Professor in the Military Academy at West Point, and that he wore on that occasion his official costume, a blue dress coat with buttons, the Engineer corps; blue pantaloons, white waistcoat, black stock, and a common hat."

"It was objected on the part of the master of the ceremonies that in this attire, wearing a black stock, with no sword and no dress hat, he could not pass the Queen. The objection was made in a manner exceedingly kind and courteous, but the rule was expressed, and there was no discretion to relax it. In this position, Mr. Dallas, who was about to present two other gentlemen in company with himself, and who had been waiting for some time urged the official character of the dress objected to, feeling pained at the position in which his countryman was placed, among other strangers, and in a place to which he was entirely unaccustomed, offered to return home with him, in which suggestion his companion joined. Under these circumstances the American Minister left the Palace with the gentlemen whom he was about to present."

It is but just to the sensible woman who is the Queen to say that, as soon as made aware of the matter, she ordered the presentation of the gentleman in my dress he might be pleased to appear in—but he had left the palace.

The following States will hold their elections previous to the great contest for the Presidency: Kentucky.....Aug. 4 California.....Sept. 4 Alabama.....Aug. 4 Maine.....Sept. 8 Texas.....Aug. 4 Georgia.....Aug. 4 Missouri.....Aug. 4 Florida.....Oct. 6 Arkansas.....Aug. 4 Pennsylvania.....Oct. 14 N. Carolina.....Aug. 7 Ohio.....Oct. 14 Tennessee.....Aug. 7 Indiana.....Oct. 14 Vermont.....Sept. 2 S. Carolina.....Oct. 14

Prof. John Locke, of Cincinnati, inventor of the magnetic clock, is dead.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—By a private letter, we learn that Col. Gwynn, Engineer on the Hudson Gap Road, is to commence on the 23d instant the examination of the route from the mouth of Nantahala to Duck Town. This is the route advocated through our columns some time since by Col. Wm. H. Thomas. We believe a charter has already been granted for the road, and the result of the examination is favorable, the road will be accurately surveyed and marked off previous to the meeting of the Legislature.—Athens (N. C.) News.

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IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chancellor Dunkin, at Greenville Equity Court, made a decree of ex parte public and professional interest. A bill was filed (as we find the case noted in the Patriot) to enjoin a defendant from obstructing the complainant in laying out his road through defendant's lands, under a charter for a turnpike. The Chancellor decided that the charter granting the complainant a turnpike road through the defendant's lands, without providing for compensation for the injury done, conferred no right on the complainant to obstruct the road against the consent of defendant. In a very able and learned opinion, the Chancellor held that the right of eminent domain only authorized the Legislature to construct a public road through the lands of a proprietor, to construct his road against the consent of defendant. In a very able and learned opinion, the Chancellor held that the right of eminent domain only authorized the Legislature to construct a public road through the lands of a proprietor, to construct his road against the consent of defendant.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The accounts from Central America show that Walker's government can continue only so long as he may have sufficient force to put down all treason and opposition on the part of the natives of the country, not only in Nicaragua, but in all the other Central American States. Gen. Rivas was considered as nothing more than a prisoner of war, and it seems that he has succeeded in escaping the fate of Corral and Majors. In an exhausted and universally hostile country, an invading force must, for continued success, receive fresh and frequent supplies of men and money.

MORE CANINO.—The Washington Light Infantry, in memory of the kindness shown them by the military of Columbia and Greenville, have forwarded to the chief military officers of each place Palmetto crosses.

CASE OF MR. HERBERT.—The trial of Mr. Herbert, of California, for the shooting of Keating, a waiter at the National Hotel, Washington, ended in a mistrial—the jury standing seven for acquittal and five for conviction. A new trial is progressing before the same court.

Gov. Charles Sumner left Philadelphia on the 12th for Cape May. It is all common about the critical condition of his health. So says the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

A London paper is informed by returned passengers that they positively saw John Sadlier, the British banker who is said to have committed suicide, in New York.

It is reported at Washington that the Spanish difficulty with Mexico has been adjusted.

Cassius M. Clay is one of the Fremont Senatorial electors in Kentucky.

THE SPOOKS AND SUMMER CASE.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 11th instant, occurred the following closing debate on the report of the committee to investigate the circumstances of the assault made by Mr. Brooks upon Mr. Sumner:

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked for the further postponement of the consideration of the report on the Summer assault till Wednesday, for the reason that the majority had had developed to them some facts affecting one of the parties implicated, and they were desirous of presenting an offering of amendment to the pending resolutions. To this objection was made.